(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has taken any Policy decision regarding not to set up IIT and IIM simultaneously to the same State during a single Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, whether there is also any exception of it and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) An Indian Institute of Management (IIM) has been set up in the year 2007-08 in Shillong (Meghalaya). The other IIMs will be set up in the States of Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan during the XIth Five Year Plan. However, in the first phase, IIMs at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) are to be set up. Historically, IIMs have been established in different parts of the country on the demand of academia, industry and public in general.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. A few States have both IIMs & IITs. The location of these institutions is determined in a manner which balances the desire for achieving a greater geographical spread with the potential synergies arising from co-location.

Status of vocational training

392. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the findings and recommendations of National Sample Survey Organization's report on the status of education and vocational training in India (2004-05);

(b) whether survey's revelation is alarming that over 50 per cent rural households and 20 per cent urban households do not have even single literate women in their families above the age of 15; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and follow up action thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The key findings of the report "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-05" prepared by National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO) in December, 2006 based on NSS 61st Round (July-2004 to June-2005) include the following:

(i) In about 26 % of the households in rural areas and about 8% of those in urban areas, there was not a single member of the family above age 15 who could read and write a simple message with understanding.

(ii) About 50% of the rural households and about 20% of the urban had no literate among the female members of age 15 years and above.

(iii) The literacy rate in India was 64% in 2004-05.

(iv) Among persons of age 15 and above, only 2% had technical degree or diploma or certificate.

(v) Among persons of age 15 - 29, about 2% were reported to have received formal vocational training and another 8% had received non-formal vocational training.

(b) The survey revealed that about 50% of rural households and about 20% of urban households had no literate female member of age group 15 and above.

(c) The Government have several programmes and schemes in the field of adult education, vocational education and vocational training to improve the literacy rate and for skill development.

Denial of Deemed University status

393. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the method of appraisal of any request for Deemed University status;

(b) the criterion on which a Deemed University status is granted;

(c) whether it is a fact that a few institutions were denied Deemed University status initially;

(d) if so, the details of denying such status; and

(e) the grounds on which the decision was reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government is empowered by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 to declare an institution of higher education as 'Deemed-to-be-University', on the advice of the UGC. The UGC has laid down detailed guidelines for consideration of proposals for declaring an institution as 'Deemed-to-be-University'. The proposals received for conferment of 'Deemed-to-be-University' status under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 are examined by the UGC as per the provisions of these guidelines. A committee of eminent experts visits the applicant institution and gives its report, which is considered by the Commission. The UGC then makes appropriate recommendations to the Government. The report of the UGC is examined by the Government and if the applicant institution is found fit to be awarded the 'Deemed-to-be-University' status, it is so notified by the Government.

(b) As per the said guidelines of the UGC, for the purpose of recognition as an Institution 'Deemed-to-be-University', an institution should generally be:

(i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialization, which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and / or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.